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7 8	STIDEDTOD COLIDA OF ARI	E STATE OF CALIFORNIA
	SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA	
9	IN AND FOR THE COUNTY SACRAMENTO	
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12	FAIR POLITICAL PRACTICES COMMISSION, a state agency,	Case No.
13	Plaintiff,	COMPLAINT FOR CIVIL
14	v.	PENALTIES UNDER THE POLITICAL REFORM ACT OF 1974,
15	ASSOCIATION OF CALIFORNIA SCHOOL	AS AMENDED
16	ADMINISTRATORS ISSUES POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE AND BOB WELLS,	(Government Code §§ 91001(b) and 91004)
17)	UNLIMITED CIVIL ACTION
18	Defendants.	
19	Plaintiff FAIR POLITICAL PRACTICES COMMISSION, a state agency, alleges as follows:	
20	1. Plaintiff brings this action in the public interest to enforce the provisions of the Political	
21	Reform Act of 1974. (Gov. Code, §§ 81000-91014.)	
22	JURISDICTION AND VENUE	
23	2. This court has original jurisdiction over the amount in controversy in this matter. As the	
24	cause of action occurred in connection with campaign statements that should have been filed with the	
25	California Secretary of State's Office, located in the County of Sacramento, the County of Sacramento i	
26	the proper venue for this action, pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure section 393.	
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PLAINTIFF FAIR POLITICAL PRACTICES COMMISSION'S COMPLAINT FOR CIVIL PENALTIES

PARTIES

PLAINTIFF FAIR POLITICAL PRACTICES COMMISSION

- 3. Plaintiff Fair Political Practices Commission (the "FPPC") is a state agency created by the Political Reform Act of 1974 (the "Act"). (Gov. Code, §§ 81000-91014.) Plaintiff FPPC has primary responsibility for the impartial, effective administration and implementation of the Act. (Gov. Code, § 83111.) Pursuant to Government Code section 91001, subdivision (b), Plaintiff FPPC is the civil prosecutor for matters involving state election campaigns, and is authorized to maintain this action under Government Code sections 91001, subdivision (b), and 91004.
- DEFENDANTS ASSOCIATION OF CALIFORNIA SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS ISSUES
 POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE AND BOB WELLS
- 4. Defendant Association of California School Administrators Issues Political Action Committee (the "Committee") was, at all times relevant to this matter, a state general purpose recipient committee as defined in Government Code sections 82013, subdivision (a), and 82027.5, subdivision (b).
- 5. Defendant Bob Wells, the Executive Director of the Association of California School Administrators, was, at all times relevant to this matter, the treasurer of Defendant Committee.

CAMPAIGN REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

- 6. An express purpose of the Act, as set forth in Government Code section 81002, subdivision (a), is to ensure that the contributions and expenditures affecting election campaigns are fully and truthfully disclosed to the public, so that voters may be better informed, and so that improper practices may be inhibited.
- 7. In furtherance of this purpose of disclosure, the Act sets forth a comprehensive campaign reporting system, designed to disclose to the public, in a timely manner, the election activities of California political candidates and committees. (Gov. Code, § 84200 et seq.)

CIVIL LIABILITY

8. Government Code section 91004 provides that any person who intentionally or negligently violates any of the reporting requirements of the Act shall be liable in a civil action in an

 amount up to the amount not properly reported. Persons that violate Government Code sections 84200.5 are liable in a civil action brought pursuant to Government Code section 91004.

9. Pursuant to Government Code sections 81004, subdivision (b) and 84100, and California Code of Regulations, title 2, section 18427, subdivision (a), it is the duty of a committee's treasurer to ensure that the committee complies with all of the requirements of the Act concerning the receipt and expenditure of funds, and the reporting of such funds. A committee's treasurer may he held jointly and severally liable, along with the committee, for any reporting violations committed by the committee. (Gov. Code, § 91006.)

STATEMENT OF THE FACTS

- 10. Between July 1 and October 21, 2000, Defendants raised approximately \$426,616, and spent approximately \$430,807, to oppose the passage of Proposition 38, in the November 7, 2000 statewide general election. Prior to the election, Defendants failed to disclose 100 percent of the total contributions that they received, and the total contributions that they made.
- 11. Proposition 38 was an unsuccessful ballot measure that would have authorized annual state payments of \$4,000 per student for private and religious education. Proposition 38 was rejected by 70 percent of the voters.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

(TWO VIOLATIONS - FAILURE TO TIMELY FILE

PRE-ELECTION CAMPAIGN STATEMENTS)

- 12. Plaintiff FPPC re-alleges, and incorporates herein, paragraphs one through eleven, as though set forth at length.
- 13. Government Code section 84200.5, subdivision (d) requires a state general purpose committee to file pre-election campaign statements before a statewide election when the committee is a recipient committee, as defined in section 82013, subdivision (a), and the committee makes contributions totaling \$500 or more during the period covered by the pre-election campaign statement.
- 14. As defined by Government Code section 82027.5, subdivision (b), a state general purpose committee includes a committee that primarily exists to support or oppose candidates or measures voted on in a state election.

15. Government Code section 84200.7 sets forth the pre-election filing schedule for November elections held in even-numbered years. Under that statute, the first pre-election campaign statement must be filed no later than October 5, covering the reporting period July 1 through September 30. The second pre-election campaign statement must be filed no later than 12 days before the election, for the period ending 17 days before the election. For the November 7, 2000 statewide general election, the filing deadline for the second pre-election statement was October 26, 2000.

Failure to Timely File First Pre-election Campaign Statement

- 16. Defendant Committee, as a state general purpose recipient committee active in the November 7, 2000 statewide general election, and Defendant Bob Wells, as the treasurer of Defendant Committee, had a duty to file a first pre-election campaign statement by October 5, 2000, disclosing contributions received and expenditures made during the reporting period July 1 through September 30, 2000.
- 17. Defendants failed to file the required first pre-election campaign statement, for the reporting period July 1 through September 30, 2000, by the October 5, 2000 due date.
- 18. Defendants did not file the first pre-election campaign statement that was due by October 5, 2000 until February 20, 2001, three months after the November 7, 2000 statewide general election in which Proposition 38 appeared on the ballot.
- 19. The first pre-election campaign statement filed on February 20, 2001 revealed that during the first pre-election reporting period, Defendants received contributions totaling \$386,616, and made expenditures in the form of contributions totaling \$380,807.
- 20. By intentionally or negligently failing to file a first pre-election campaign statement by October 5, 2000, disclosing \$386,616 in contributions and \$380,807 in expenditures, Defendants violated Government Code section 84200.5, subdivision (d).
- Failure to Timely File Second Pre-election Campaign Statement
- 21. Defendant Committee, as a state general purpose recipient committee active in the November 7, 2000 statewide general election, and Defendant Bob Wells, as the treasurer of Defendant Committee, had a duty to file a second pre-election campaign statement by October 26, 2000, disclosing